

Democrat Northwest.

Views on Science.

MR. EDITOR:—In alluding to the above subject I trust you will pardon me if I digress a little from my former practice in writing. Perhaps, however, if understood figuratively, the digression would not appear to be very much.

The principle of science, like all other good principles if properly applied, will become very useful both here and hereafter. But as I make no pretensions to understanding the principles of Philosophy or Science, therefore I design in this article briefly, to allude to the celebrated lectures delivered at our School Hall, recently.

I did not have the pleasure of listening to the London orator, for two very prominent reasons: one was the lack of means to pay my admission fee, and the other that the invitation was only extended to the intelligent citizens of Napoleon—and at this late day I would not like to be a trespasser.

I was informed by some of his listeners that his first two lectures were very interesting. They must have been so when he alluded to and recommended building a very nice and attractive building, be sure and make it very attractive and furnish all the necessary implements for diversion, such as billiards, cards and dice; also a library, consisting of the most popular literature of the day. All this for the express benefit of the young men. No whisky is allowed to come into these enclosures. Never mind, the Local Option Bill will take care of that. But as I am a little partial towards the young ladies, I would suggest that a part of this attractive and magnificent building be appropriated for their special benefit also. But as I design to be brief I will allude to the Professor's third lecture.

Only speak from a knowledge of what I learned from some of his listeners as touching the Adamic man. It being out of his power as it is with all scientists, and as it is with all biblical scholars to locate the garden of Eden, he takes his audience into a cave located somewhere in England, in order to find some old relics, and as some of his hearers expressed it, his bottom fell out.

I cannot forbear alluding to an expression that he made to a private individual, which was in substance this: That if he had a boy ten years old that could not give a better description of the Universe than Moses did, he would chastise him for his ignorance.

Once more and I will close my remarks for this time. When men consider the Universe as not the workmanship of God and the habitation of his love and wisdom, but as the workmanship of nature and the habitation of the sun's light and heat alone, they close up the superior parts of their minds against the admission of God, and open the inferior parts thereof for the admission of the devil, whereby they divest themselves of the nature of men and acquire the nature of beasts, not only believing, but actually making themselves like unto them: for they become foxes in cunning, wolves in fierceness, leopards in treachery, tigers in cruelty, and crocodiles, serpents, ants and bats, as to the respective natures of those animals.

J. W. H.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Letter from Hon. Frank H. Hurd, Giving His Position and Views.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1881.

To the Editor of the Toledo Evening Bee:
I beg leave to ask the use of your columns for a short statement of my views on the subject of the tariff, in general reply to an article published in the Bee on the 14th inst., taken from the Protectionist, a new organ engaged in defending the present iniquitous system of collecting duties.

A tariff is a tax upon imports. This tax is paid in the first instance by the importer of the goods, but ultimately by the man who buys and consumes them. For example, if Congress puts a tax of five cents per pound upon imported sugar, it raises the price of that article five cents for that quantity to the buyer, and he who consumes the sugar pays the tax. So long as it is levied for the purpose of raising revenue for the government and that the greatest possible revenue which the article can be made to produce, no one proposes to disturb it. But when the duty is increased beyond that point so as to lessen the amount of revenue or destroy it altogether, then the policy is open to the most serious objections, no matter under what pretense it may be based. The pretext usually urged for such increase of the tariff is that it protects American manufacturing by increasing the price of American manufactured goods, and thus enabling those engaged in such business to sell at a profit. But to increase the price of such articles is to compel the many who buy them to contribute to help the few who make them. No government can justly interfere to so discriminate for one class of its citizens at the expense of another. It is true that there is incidental protection in any tariff. To the extent that such protection comes, while raising a revenue, there ought to be no complaint. This protection ought to satisfy the most avaricious recipient of the Government's bounty, so long as at present two hundred and fifty millions per year are required for the National expenditures. Any more protection than this is the sheerest robbery and

extortion. It is against this that the resolutions I introduced at the beginning of the session protested. A tariff for protection, otherwise than as a revenue tariff affords, I oppose. This is no new theory. It has been proclaimed in every National Democratic Convention since the organization of the party. I only desire to emphasize the doctrine now, and present some of the reasons urged by its advocates.

In this letter I shall call attention to those great facts which in my judgment, incontestably demonstrate the folly and wrong of a tariff for protection. First, it takes money from one class to put it into the pockets of another. Every dollar of increased price which protection makes must be paid by those who buy and consume the articles protected. Whoever buys a suit of clothes, a pair of boots, or a hat, pays it. Whoever buys kitchen utensils, or stoves, or carpets, or blankets, or salt, or sugar, pays it. The farmer who buys hoes and plows and other agricultural implements pays it. Indeed, there is scarcely an article which one purchases to be used in daily consumption on which there is not a tax for protection. The payment of this tax in most instances creates no revenue to the Government, but goes to support the manufacturer. This interference with private business is a usurpation. It is beyond the scope of governmental power that it should be exercised to compel persons to buy of particular parties. It disturbs, against common justice, the control of the individual over his own property, for when a man has earned his money it is his own, and he ought not to be compelled to pay it to build up the business of another, but should be permitted to spend it where it will do him the most good.

Secondly, A protective tariff diminishes the income which the laborer receives from his wages. Suppose that Congress should say to every head of a family who makes four hundred dollars a year, you must pay one-fourth of this amount to the support of the Government, would he not object that it was too heavy a tax on his income. If the tax collector went every Saturday night to the employer of such a laborer and took the proper weekly proportion out of the earnings in order to make in a year a tax of one hundred dollars, how long do you suppose the laborers would bear it? But what is the difference between the Government taking one hundred out of every four hundred dollars of wages before they are paid, and the compelling the laborer after he has received them to pay in one hundred dollars more than they are worth for the articles he is obliged to buy, to help the business of somebody else? In both cases the laborer really only gets three hundred dollars for his year's work. In the one the Government keeps the money for its own use, in the other it gives it to another citizen. Nearly one-fourth of the income of every head of a family who does not make more than four hundred dollars a year has been taken from him annually by a protective tariff for the last eighteen years.

Every artisan, mechanic, railway employee, blacksmith, carpenter, professional man, clerk on salary, day laborer, and farmer has been daily for years contributing of his income to help other American citizens no more entitled to the government bounty than themselves. But it is said that the wages of men in the manufacturing establishments protected are increased by the tariff. Admit it; but there were only 500,000 of them in 1870, while there were 12,000,000 of laborers in unprotected employments, exclusive of persons engaged in agriculture who were six millions more. Why should the wages of the 18,000,000 be diminished to increase the wages of the half million, a discrimination which a protective tariff always makes? But it is not true that the wages of operatives in protected industries are permanently increased by protection. Whenever wages are increased by protection, that increase is more than consumed in the increased price which the same protection compels them to pay for the articles they buy. Besides it has been demonstrated that the wages of such operatives were less in the last ten years with protection than for the ten years preceding 1860, under a revenue tariff. The wages of manufacturing operatives in England, since 1846, under free trade are more than three times greater than they were before that time with protection. In Germany, with a high protective tariff, wages are lower than in free trade countries or those with a tariff for revenue only. It is said that protection makes more labor in a country, and therefore more wages are paid to laboring men. The statistics show that in 1870, with an average duty of 45 cents, labor was only 184 per cent. of the value of manufactured goods, while in 1860, with a revenue tariff of only 19 per cent, the labor was 20 per cent. of the cost of manufacturing. In other words, with the tariff low more labor in proportion to the amount of goods manufactured was employed than with the tariff high.

Third, A protective tariff has destroyed American commerce, and shuts, to a great extent, foreign ports to our manufactured goods. While the exportation of some articles of American manufacture has increased considerably in the last ten years (which shows that such articles do not any longer require protection), the present showing is a beggarly one as contrasted with that of the great nations of Europe. The aggregate value of exports of manufactured goods from this country for the year ending July 1, 1878, was less than one-

tenth the value of such exports from England, and less than one-third the value of such exports from France.

As to tonnage, the statistics show that in 1856, 75 per cent. of the total value of the imports and exports was carried in American vessels, while in 1879 but 17 per cent. was carried in such vessels, while in 1880 the proportion is still less. It is a question of very few years, at this rate, until American vessels and the American flag will entirely disappear from the high seas.

The protective tariff is chiefly the cause of these results. It destroys ship-building by increasing the price of the materials which enter into the construction of vessels, so that the American ship-builder cannot successfully compete with foreigners engaged in the same business, and by disabling our merchants from bringing back on their return trips foreign cargoes in exchange for our products. It destroys practically our foreign markets for manufactured goods for the same reason, because in most countries the people cannot buy our goods except with their products, and our tariff on these products prevents their importation here. When we shut others out we shut ourselves in. As high as the wall we build against others, so high will be the wall they build against us.

Toledo and the cities on the lakes cannot afford to be shut in. Without advantages of water communication, with the opportunities which the Welland canal will afford, a splendid future is being given us which the present practical prohibitory tariff will destroy. With its restriction upon commerce except for the coastwise trade on the American side, Toledo might as well be Columbus or some other western city.

It is true we ship much grain to Canada, thence to England, why? Because England has adopted the policy of free trade. Let that nation put upon foreign product brought into its ports the present average rate of our tariff of 45 per cent. of the value of such products, and how long would the prosperity of the American farmers and of cities like Toledo depend upon it, last?

I have not opportunity now to show the disastrous consequences of protection to most of the interests it pretends to protect, nor to discuss many other important phases of the question. I have written now much more than I intended. Upon my return I shall avail myself of an early opportunity of addressing the people of Toledo on this subject.

Very truly,
FRANK H. HURD.

STATE AUDITORS.

Adjourned Meeting at Cincinnati.
An adjourned meeting of the County Auditors of Ohio was held at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, Friday. The object of the meeting was to settle some business not transacted at the annual meeting in Cleveland last fall. S. B. Perry, Auditor of Butler county, presided, and C. W. Randall acted as Secretary.

The new assessment blanks for 1881 were submitted by State Auditor Ogilvie. These show some important changes since the last assessment was made.

On motion of Mr. Capeller, Hamilton county, a committee of three were appointed to prepare blank forms for incorporation, for use by Auditors throughout the State.

Mr. Krisewetter, Franklin county, moved as follows:
Resolved, That the bill recently introduced into the Ohio Legislature directing Constables to collect delinquent dog tax and to kill such dogs upon which tax remains unpaid is just, and should be passed.

Mr. DeBruin, Highland county, denounced the bill as a disgrace to any statute book.

Mr. Capeller, Hamilton county, said he understood the gentleman who introduced the bill was interested in a sausage factory.

The resolution was voted down.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Turpin, of Darke county, was adopted:

Resolved, That Bishop's House bill, No. 516, now pending in the Legislature providing for the election of but one Assessor in townships divided into two or more election precincts is just, and ought to pass.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Capeller, of Cincinnati, was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, the law defining the duties of City and County Boards of Equalization should be so amended as to give said Boards respectively the power to change the valuation of real estate of wards, townships and counties by a percentage.

In the afternoon a resolution was offered by Mr. Ward, of Richland county, to the effect that the Auditor of State be asked to get an opinion from the Attorney-General whether county, township and municipal bonds are credited in the meaning of the statute, and have such opinions printed for general circulation to the different County Auditors.

The resolution was carried by a vote of 10 to 9.

Adjourned.

"Mine boy Hans," said Snigglefritz to a friend, "is the piggeest pig dere vas in Galveston." "What did he do?" "Vell I sends him the under day to the groshery to bring me a pucket of peer for minself all alone, and pi shiminy, he drinks himself almost a pint on de way home.—Galveston News.

Boston Globe: Michigan has produced a pig with a trunk. This thing should be checked.

The Permanent Cure of Catarrh

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO

CATARRH was considered an incurable disease. I had then suffered for eighteen years. I was first attacked by a slight cold, followed with deafness and ringing in the ears, soreness of the throat, disgusting nasal discharges, weak, inflamed eyes, hawking, rising of vile matter, black and sometimes bloody mucus, coughing, with great soreness of the lungs. The liver and stomach were polluted with the diseased matter running from the head. Compelled to resign my pastorate, I compounded my CATARRH SPECIFIC, and cured myself. Now at the age of sixty-seven, I can speak for hours with no difficulty, and never have had in the whole thirteen years the slightest return of the disease.

REV. T. P. CHILDS.

TO CATARRH SUFFERERS:

60,000 Catarrhal cases have applied to me for relief. Many thousands have received my Specific and are cured. We deem it only fair that every one that wishes should have the opportunity to ascertain whether we are able to accomplish all that we claim, and for this purpose we add a few of the many hundreds of addresses of those who have been successfully treated, almost any of whom will doubtless respond to any inquiry by letter, if accompanied by a stamp to pay postage. We have thousands of these certificates from all classes—physicians, clergymen, judges, merchants, bankers and business men.



Child's Catarrh Specific will effectually and permanently cure any case of Catarrh, no matter how desperate. It can only be obtained at Troy, Ohio. The treatment is local as well as constitutional, and can not be obtained at the drug-stores.

We especially desire to treat those who have tried other remedies without success. We would be glad to have any who can, call at Troy and see personally. A full statement of method of home treatment and cost, with scores of testimonials from those who have been cured will be sent on application. Address

Rev. T. P. Childs, Troy, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1860.

C. E. REYNOLDS

NAPOLEON, O.

I AM in Henry, Van Wert and adjoining counties, bought, sold and exchanged. Good bargains in the following: Should business property in town cheap. Residence property in town. Farms in nearly every township. Special—One of finest farms in county. Dirt cheap for 30 days.

The famous Ackerman Valley Lands, cheap on long time. Will furnish abstracts of title, draw deeds, mortgages, contracts, leases and road and ditch papers, and negotiate loans on long time at 4 per cent. interest.

General Insurance Agency.

Fire Insurance.

Aetna of Hartford	Assets	7,000,000
Insurance Company of N. Y.	Assets	5,000,000
Franklin of Philadelphia	Assets	3,000,000
Underwriters Agency	Assets	4,500,000
German American	Assets	2,500,000
Phoenix of Brooklyn	Assets	2,500,000
Springfield of Mass.	Assets	2,000,000
Napoleon of New York	Assets	1,400,000
Girard of Philadelphia	Assets	1,300,000
Manhattan of New York	Assets	800,000
Howard of New York	Assets	800,000
Toledo of Toledo	Assets	800,000
Cooper of Dayton	Assets	200,000
Westchester of New York	Assets	800,000
Richland County Mutual	Assets	1,000,000

Life and Accident.

Equitable Life Insurance Company.....\$38,000,000
Travellers Accident Company.....6,000,000
Special inducements offered on good farm policies. Insure against fire and lightning. We pay for stock killed any where on the farm.

This agency has paid the balance of all the fire losses in Napoleon since 1870, and in all this time one loss has been contested by our companies.

We issue accident policies for \$3,000 if killed, and \$15 a week if disabled, for 25c a day. All business promptly attended to.

C. E. REYNOLDS.
Office in Freese Bros. Jewelry Store.

Legal Notice.

John Reed, Plaintiff,
vs.
Rebecca A. Reed, Defendant.

Court of Common Pleas Henry County, Ohio, Petition for Divorce.

REBECCA A. REED, whose place of residence is unknown, is notified that John Reed, on the 10th day of December, 1880, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Henry County, Ohio, a petition alleging in substance the marriage of said plaintiff and defendant, the wilful absence of defendant from plaintiff for more than three years last past, and asking a divorce from the said Rebecca A. Reed. The defendant is notified to appear and answer said petition on or before the 28th day of January, 1881.

HAY & RAGAN, Attys for Plff.
Dec. 23, 1880, 6t \$6.00

\$66 a week in your own town. 50 cents free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at all times, and at all places, make great pay all the time they work, with particular to H. HALL & CO., Portland Maine. 1y

NOTICE.

ANSEL RASEY, John Rasey and Lucy B. Rasey, of the State of Iowa, and Sanford J. Mallory, of the State of Michigan, whose post office addresses are unknown to plaintiff, will take notice that Jonathan D. Norton, of the county of Henry, in the State of Ohio, did on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1880, file his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county of Henry, in said State of Ohio, against the said Rasey, John Rasey, Lucy B. Rasey, and Sanford J. Mallory, defendants, setting forth that he, the said Jonathan D. Norton, has a lien on a certain tract of land situated in the said county of Henry and State of Ohio, and described as follows to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section thirteen, town four, north range seven, east, in said Henry county, Ohio. Said land as above described belonging to the said John Rasey, the other defendants claiming some interest in and lien on said premises. That the amount of said lien is \$20.25 debt and \$1.99 costs, according to a transcript filed in said court. The said amount of lien bearing interest from the 6th day of September, 1879, at 8 per cent. The said plaintiff prays in said petition that said premises may be ordered to be sold by said court and the proceeds of said sale applied to the payment of his said lien, and that the said defendants be required to answer said petition setting forth their respective interests in and lien on said described premises. And that the said Jonathan Rasey, John Rasey, Lucy B. Rasey and Sanford J. Mallory are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the third Saturday after the 27th day of January, A. D. 1881.

JONATHAN D. NORTON,
Plaintiff.

By Lessick & Selfridge, his Attys.
Dated Dec. 22, A. D. 1880, 6t \$15.40

CISTERN.

I WISH to say for the public benefit that I am prepared to furnish Cisterns of any dimension on short notice.

They shall be made of good material and I will also furnish Coal Tar at a nominal price. They will be furnished for eight dollars less than former prices. And I do not hesitate to say if properly put in they are much more durable than a cement cistern from the fact the Cement Cistern is quite liable to be injured by frost while the pine Cistern is not.

Sept. 9, 1880-4t J. W. HUDSON.

THIS PAPER

may be found on file at Geo. Advertising Bureau (10) Spruce St., where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

NEW ROOM!

—AND—

New Goods!

Meyerholtz Bros.

Respectfully inform the citizens of Napoleon and Henry county that they are now occupying their new room, in the brick block erected upon the ruins of their old stand, where they invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as wish to come, to call and see them. Our stock is

Entirely New!

and comprises
Groceries, Provisions,
Queens and Glassware,

and in fact everything found in a first-class grocery. We intend to keep constantly on hand a full stock of goods in our line, and invite a share of the public patronage.

CASH PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Brick and Tile!

We also manufacture a superior quality of brick and tile, which are sold at lowest prices. Parties intending building or ditching should give us a call, examine our stock and get prices.

MEYERHOLTZ & BRO.,
Napoleon, Ohio.

The darling object of an economical person is to buy goods at a bargain, and for this large class of people the good of their desires can be found by making a visit to the Boot and Shoe Store, opposite the Court House on Washington St., where an extensive line of Boots and Shoes are offered at pleasing figures.

W. W. FRIESE.

F. F. SHONER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in
SADDLES AND HARNESS

Keeps constantly on hand, Saddles, Draft Harness, Carriage Harness, Single Harness, Collars, Lines, Haws, &c., all made of the best material in a workmanlike manner and sold at bottom prices for ready pay. Also dealer in Whips, Blankets, Fly-Nets, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.

Gives him a call, before you purchase, at his new brick block, Perry street.

mech-60-ly

Napoleon, Ohio.

Keeps constantly on hand, Saddles, Draft Harness, Carriage Harness, Single Harness, Collars, Lines, Haws, &c., all made of the best material in a workmanlike manner and sold at bottom prices for ready pay. Also dealer in Whips, Blankets, Fly-Nets, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.

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Heller & Cover

—AND—

New Goods!

Hardware

such as
HOUSE TRIMMINGS!
NAILS, GLASS,

Shelf Hardware,

PAINTS, OILS & VARNISHES
of all kinds.

IRON AND WOODEN PUMPS,

FARM BELLS,

AND
Agricultural Implements,

Spouting, Roofing, Tin, Copper and
Sheet Iron work done to Order,

at the sign of the

Big PADLOCK,

on Washington street, opposite Tyler Block.

HELLER & COVER.

A GOOD FARM

—FOR—
Sale Cheap!

I am situated one mile northwest of Napoleon, on south side of the river, consisting of 105 acres of the best land in the county. Good house and barn, good well and cistern; also a fine orchard; fences and everything in good shape.

Persons desiring to purchase a farm will do well to call and examine this one.

For further information enquire at this office or of Charles H. Bellamy, at the above described farm. 1f

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PATENTS. J. W. MISTER, Solicitor of